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THE

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1776. [NUMB. XX.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, *to his friend in the Country, relative to the late Conference between Lord Howe, and a Committee of Congress.*

SIR,

IN complisnce with your desire, I send you a few thoughts that obviously occurred to me upon reading the late conference between Lord Howe, and a committee of the continental Congress.

As his Lordship was pleased to convey, by General Sullivan, a message to Congress, importing "his being desirous of having a conference with some of its members, whom he should consider for the present as private gentlemen;" declaring in said message, "that he, in conjunction with General Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great-Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both":—It was the expectation of some, in agreement with the desire of all, that it would have been made evident to the committee sent by the Congress to his Lordship, that those *full powers* he spake of were really vested in him, together with the general his brother; and that such proposals, in consequence of such powers, would have been made, as might have laid a foundation, at least, for the settlement of peace between Great-Britain and America. But, by the report which the committee made to Congress, after their conference with Lord Howe, it appears, that they judged "his Lordship's commission contained no other authority of importance than what is expressed in the act of Parliament, viz. that of pardon, with such exceptions as the commissioners shall think proper to make, and declaring America, or any part of it, to be in the King's peace upon submission." Nothing more was therefore opened to them, than what his Lordship had before said in his printed declaration, to authority pointed out to settle the dispute with America but upon the terms specified in the Parliamentary act; which has left us in just the same state, with respect to the communication of any new authority, we were in before this conference; making it insignificant to any salutary purpose.

His Lordship, tis true, as the report of the committee says, "entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace except one, viz. that the colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great-Britain. The rest consisted principally of assurances."— of what? an assurance, "that there was *an exceeding good disposition* in the King and his ministers to make that government easie to us." Could his Lordship possibly think, that such words of assurance, in direct contradiction to a long series of conduct, expressive of a malevolent disposition to an high degree of excess, would be satisfactory to the committee, or Congress or its constituents? After many humble petitions and remonstrances, setting forth the many grievous things America lay groaning under, taking rise from this *exceeding good disposition* in the Britannic ministry, all which petitions and remonstrances, instead of being hearkened to, were not only treated with insolent contempt, but repeatedly followed with heavily encreased additions to our former hardships. I say, after this to speak in the strong words of assurance, not only of the *good*, but the *exceeding good* disposition of the King and his ministers, could have no other tendency than to enflame the minds of Americans, and fill them with resentment. Tis to me very extraordinary, that his Lordship should so much as lisp a word of the *good disposition* of the King and ministry towards America, when he could not but know, from what they were *now* doing, as well as from what they barbarously had done, that, notwithstanding its *pretended goodness*, it was rather to be dreaded, than relied on for safety. Another *assurance*, or rather insinuation was, "that, in case of our submission, they (that is the King and his ministers) would cause the offensive acts of Parliament to be revised, and the instructions to Governours to be reconsider'd". And why? says the report of the Committee, "that so if any just causes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended, or withdrawn." Tis strange his Lordship should bring in the qualifying supposition IF. "*If* there be any just causes of complaint." With Americans there is no *if* in the case. They are universally convinced, and from what they have unhappily felt, that they had *just cause of complaint* against those acts and instructions. And had his Lordship considered but a moment, he would, or might have known, that a *revisal* of those acts and a *reconsideration* of the instructions to Governours for amendment if there was need of it, were not the things we desired, or could be satisfied with. Nothing short of a *total everlasting repeal* of those acts, as unfit on account of their barbarity and cruelty, to be in force, and an *absolute withdraw* of many of these instructions, as inconsistences with that liberty we have a right to, would or could give content.

The truth is, notwithstanding *the assurances* and *insinuations* of his Lordship, with respect to the offensive acts and instructions, the ministry would be left to act their *own pleasure*, and might have refused a refusal or reconsideration of them, if they saw fit; which *sovereign arbitrary pleasure* of the present ministry is too well known to us especially as we have unhappily had so much reason to know what it is, to have the least dependance on it: Nor would it have been relied on by America, had she continued in her state of dependance.

Upon the whole, It will be undoubtedly the wisdom & for the interest of the American states to depend, under the patronage of Heaven, upon themselves and such alliances as they may be able to come into with foreign states, for security in the enjoyment of those liberties we have an unalienable right to as men, and as christians, and not upon the British King and his ministers, from whom we have suffered more than might have been expected, had we been under the most arbitrary government in Europe. It very clearly appears to me, as I know it does to many others, notwithstanding the appointment of commissioners to treat with the Americans upon terms of peace, as their appointment is connected with the mission of a much greater force, both by sea and land, than was ever seen in these parts of the world, that the ministry did not intend to make peace, but upon the terms proposed in the act of Parliament, that is, in other words, upon our *submission as slaves to an arbitrary and despotic government*. And it is yet farther evident to me, that the ministerial appointment of commissioners, with pretended *full powers* to settle the dispute between Great-Britain and America, was chiefly designed to amuse the people at home, and thro' misrepresentation to make them believe, that the fault would be wholly our's if matters were not accommodated upon reasonable terms. The ministry could not expect, they did not expect our submission unless upon terms that would secure to us our rights and liberties. They knew they did not intend this; and contrived this expedient, that they might have, as they imagined, something plausible to throw among the people of England to hurt us, and strengthen themselves.

I have now, in a cursory way, given you my sentiments with respect to the conference between Lord Howe, and the committee of Congress; and you may make what use of them you please.

Your friend and humble Servant.

Oct. 5th 1776. AMERICANUS.

To Mr. See Answer, pa. 1024

Just Published,

And now selling by JOHN GILL, *in Queen-Street.*

THE FALL OF

BRITISH TYRANNY,

OR,

AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGI-COMEDY, *of Five Acts, containing twenty-six Scenes, among which are the following, viz.*

A pleasing scene between Roger *and* Dick, *two shepherds near Lexington.*

Clarrissa, &c. A very moving scene on the death of Doctor Warren, *&c. in a chamber near Boston, the morning after the battle at* Bunker's-Hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain and a Sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Boatswain, two Sailors, and the Cook, exhibiting specimens of seafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of those sons of Neptune touching Tories, Convicts and Black Regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper *and the Boatswain*

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper *and Major* Cudgo.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper, *Chaplain and the Captain.*

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the Address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord Boston, *Admiral* Tea-tone, Elbow-Room, *Mr.* Caper, *General* Clinton, *and Earl* Piercy.

A diverting scene between a Whig *and a* Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prescot, *and Colonel* Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boston, *messenger, and officers of the guard.*

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Washington, Lee *and* Putnam *&c. &c.*

With a dedication, preface, address of the Goddess of Liberty to the Congress, dramatis personæ, prologue, epilogue, and a song in praise of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every disposition — (1)

The Register of DEEDS

for the County of Suffolk, notifies all whom it may concern, that he has opened an OFFICE near the Rev. Mr. HAVEN's Meeting-House in Dedham.

Sept. 16, 1776.

TO BE LET

A Very convenient brick DWELLING HOUSE, three rooms on a floor, with a wood-house, &c. in school-street, Boston. Inquire at Warehouse No. 14, Long-Wharf.

TAKEN up by AMOS WINSHIP last Monday in Brookline; a large black HORSE, about 12 or 14 hands high, and about 10 years old, has a long tail and main, paces chiefly. Whoever has lost said Horse, may have her again by paying the Charges of Advertising and keeping the same.

Brookline Sept. 27, 1776.

All persons indebted to or have any demands on the estate of Jesse Stephenson, late of Cohasset, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Ruth Stephenson of Cohasset, administratrix on said estate.

Cohasset, September 23, 1776.

(1) See pa. 1002, with the references.

See index under Congress Continental.
See pa. 1015.
See list of Grievances, pa. 971.
See indexes, under Army British Men of War Army of the United Colonies & Naval Affairs
(1) See pa. 979. & See index Independency 979
(2) See indexes, under petitions, addresses, remonstrances, & Congress petitions, pa. 656. 791.
(3) See pa. 843
(4) See Treaty with France pa. 1018.
(5) See American rights pa. 1089. 1228.
See index es, under Men of war & See index es, under Army British.

By one of the Prizes lately taken we have procured an English Print of July 29, 1776, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, June 30. The Court received last week two couriers at Aranjuez, one from Lisbon and the other from Corunna. Although nothing has been published of the contents of their dispatches, yet we are assured, that they bring a relation of the hostilities committed by the Portuguese in the river Plata, where they have besieged, and taken three different forts, and made the garrison prisoners of war. It is very certain, that the Court sent, immediately after the arrival of the said Couriers, two expresses, one to France, the other to England, and that several regiments have received orders to disire with all delay towards the frontiers of the kingdom of Portugal."

LONDON, *July* 23.

The last dispatches from General Howe contained pressing demands for regular supplies of provisions from England or Ireland.

By private letters from America we learn that three merchants of eminence, deputed by the Congress at Philadelphia, have been sent to the Sardinian Court, and have had several conferences with the King's ministers relative to settling conditions for a treaty of commerce to that country from the colonies, and for exempting any English ships laden with American produce from all duties levied on goods brought into the ports of his Sardinian Majesty.

The troops that will serve in America this campaign will be divided as follow:

Under General Howe	.....	34,614 (1)
General Carlton	.....	13,377 (2)
General Clinton	.....	3,397 (3)
Total of the King's troops to act in America this campaign	.....	51,388

By some late advices from America, we are informed, that in the province of Pennsylvania they have raised a new regiment consisting of 1000 men; their regimentals are blue, faced with white; they wear caps in imitation of our light horse, round which are the following words, "Freedom to the brave."

Sailing down the Thames (says a correspondent) which used formerly to be a rational amusement, has lately been very painful to a considerate mind. Instead of the immense number of merchantmen with sails unfurling for every quarter of the globe, the late prospect has consisted chiefly of transports for America, laden with instruments calculated to carry death to the bosoms, and desolation through the country of our unfortunate fellow-subjects, friends, and brothers! (4)

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh.

"Letters from Hanover advise, that the King of Great Britain has given orders to remount the artillery, not only at Hanover, but also at Stade, Hameler, Hardenburgh, Nienburgh, and other strong places in the electorate to make new baggage waggons, carts, and copper for pontoons; and moreover, to take throughout the electorate an exact list of all the young men able to bear arms."

The Earl of Rochford, we are informed is making great preparations for embarking for Ireland, his appointment as Viceroy of that Kingdom being determined upon in Council.

A letter from Cadiz dated July 2, says, "An advice boat is just arrived here from South America, which has brought some very particular, and, as it is said, very disagreeable news. An express is gone up with it to Madrid. I have just now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portuguese have killed and taken above one thousand of our troops, and destroyed some towns and villages."

July 25. It is positively asserted that the transport service, extraordinaries of the army, and contingent expence attending the American campaign, will amount in the course of the year 1776 to five millions and a half, which is more than they amounted to in any one of Mr. Pitt's almost successful campaigns, when there were above 318,000 effective Englishmen in British pay, besides above 300,000 foreigners, including those paid and cloathed by the Prussian subsidy, and when we had fleets and armies in every quarter of the globe gaining victories and making conquests that will forever immortalize the fame and glory of Great-Britain.

Through the same channel we learn, that of 67 vessel, sent within the narrow circuit of the town of Boston, or, more properly speaking, the charge made by the contractors for extraordinaries, consisting of four cruit never ever, vinegar shaved at sea, and live stock to graze in the fathomless ocean, the profits accruing to those state leeches, at a moderate computation, will amount to eight pounds out of every thirteen, or at the rate of upwards of sixty-two per cent.——*Such are some of the blessed effects of having contractors, their partners, and profit-sharers, in the House of Commons!*

The Daphne frigate with the transports, having on board Burgoyne's light dragoons, are put back to Falmouth, after having been 40 leagues to the westward.

July 27. Capt. Williamson, of the Francis, who is arrived in town from Antigua, brings us the following accounts, viz. that a few days after they were on this side of the Bermuda Islands, the following ships were taken by the Revenge and Montgomery, two small American privateers, viz. the brig Henry, Blyth, from Barbadoes to Halifax, taken the 28th of May, laden with rum; the Rover, Hunter, from Antigua to Dublin, taken the 13th of June, laden with ditto, the Isabella, Kirk, from ditto to ditto, taken the 13th of June, loaded with ditto; the Harlequin, Goodwin, from Nevis to ditto, taken the 2d of July, loaded with sugar and rum; the Devonshire, Fether, from Antigua to ditto, taken the 1st of July, laden with rum; the Polly, Lear, from ditto to London, taken the 2d of July, loaded with sugar and rum, in lat. 34. 55. long. 53. 36.—They are valued all together at three hundred thousand pounds.

Capt. Stephenson, of the Lady Juliana, arrived in town yesterday, and gives us the following account of the capture of his ship the Lady Juliana, from Jamaica to London, in company with the Reynolds, Capt. Rutter, from ditto, for ditto, and the Juno, Capt. Marsden, from ditto, for Bristol. "On the 9th & 12th of May last they were attacked by two American privateers, Capt. Henry, mounted six three pounders, and 10 swivels, on the 9th of May; and Lady-Juliana, Stephenson and Juno, Marsden, were taken by the Chance, Capt. Adams, who mounted 4 six pounders, 10 swivels, the 12th; that the Provincials put the Captains and passengers on board a Spanish vessel that was leaky, to carry them into Providence, where the Captains purchased a vessel, called the Baltimore, which is since arrived at Plymouth. (5)

The nine ships above-mentioned were all taken by the two provincial privateers with the greatest ease, after they had been convoyed 150 leagues from the ports they respectively sailed from, and left by the men of war, under a supposition that they were totally out of danger. The lady Juliana, Captain Stephenson, had 600 hogsheads of sugar, and 30,000 hard dollars on board, besides other negotiable and marketable articles; her cargo therefore, exclusive of the dollars, at a moderate computation, was worth 35 000l.

The two privateers which took the nine West-India men were a part of Hopkins's squadron, and it is said, most of the sailors have entered with pleasure into the Commodore's squadron, which is now very formidable, and gone upon another cruize.

The certain advice received yesterday of nine sail of ships being taken by the American privateers, has raised the insurance on all Jamaica ships, and ships from the West India islands 20l. per cent. more than it was before; and many of the underwriters even refuse to enter their names on a policy; for they look upon it a very hazardous venture, as there are a vast number of privateers out to intercept our homeward bound West India ships.

Forty per cent. insurance was offered on Wednesday, and fifty per cent. it is said last Thursday, on some of the above ships. It is said privateers will, in consequence of the above intelligence, be fitted out here immediately.

The Morning Star, Capt. Miller, from the Bay of Honduras to London, is taken by two American Guarda Costas, off Black River, near the Musquito shore, and carried into Salem. (5)

WHITEHALL, *July* 27. 1776.

THE following letter from General Sir Guy Carlton to Lord George Germain, was this day received by Capt. Le Maitre, who arrived express from Montreal.

Montreal, June 20, 1776.

My Lord,

IN a former letter I informed your Lordship that the troops were ordered to assemble at Three Rivers; they all pushed forward with great expedition, as fast as they arrived off Quebec, by land or water, as best answered that end. The eighth instant the rebels attempted a very bold enterprize indeed; they crossed over from Sorel in 30 boats, better than 2000 men, landed at the Pointe du Lac before day light, and marched to attack the troops armed vessels, and transports full of troops, that were at anchor three miles above the town, otherwise than to keep out of reach of their cannon. They made some attempt to force the 62d regiment; but whether they found Brigadier General Fraser, who commanded at Three Rivers, too strong and too well posted, or that they were alarmed by Brigadier General Nesbit, who landed the troops from the transports behind them, 'tis certain they soon gave up offensive measures, and retreated with all speed up the river, keeping in the woods. The Brigadiers Nesbit and Fraser pushed up likewise, but kept by the water side, in hopes of getting their boats and cutting off their retreat; the first as far as Machiche, the latter to the Point du Lac. The sloop Martin and armed vessels sailed as high as the river du Loup, and took two boats, but the rest were gone too far, as was their troops.

I know not the number killed and wounded of the rebels; about 200 surrendered or were taken prisoners, among those was their chief, Mr. Thompson, whom I think they call Major-General, and a Mr. Erwin, who was second on this expedition, and some others. The killed and wounded of the King's troops amounted to 12 or 13 soldiers only.

The next day the troops were ordered to their former stations; all who had transports up rembarked. Brigadier-General Frazer was ordered to march along the North Shore with the troops, whose transports had not been able to get up, and measures were taken to march a body of troops also by the South Shore, had the wind continued favourable; for it seemed of great importance in this unhappy war, that the rebels should be driven from the upper part of the province as soon as possible. The wind springing up fair, the fleet sailed, and arrived off Sorel the evening of the 14th instant; the last of the rebels had retreated from thence some hours before. The grenadiers and light infantry of the troops in this division immediately landed, supported by Brigadier General Nesbit and part of his brigade. The next morning more troops were sent on shore, and the command of this column given to Lieut. General Burgoyne with instructions to pursue the rebels up the River Sorel to St. John's, but without hazarding any thing till the column on his right should co-operate with him. As soon as the regulations for the different transports could be made out, the remainder of the fleet sailed for Longueil, 4 leagues from Chamble, (Chamble is 25 leagues from Sorel, by the river of that name) and had not the wind failed, this column might have arrived at Longueil the same night, and about the same time with Mr. Arnold, and the remainder of the rebels, retiring from Montreal. The next day the troops landed and marched by La Prairie towards St. John's. The advance guard was supported by all the English remaining after the dispositions already mentioned, under the command of Major General Phillips, and this division followed by 2 regiments of the Brunswick troops, and that of Hanau, commanded by Major General Riedesel.

The advance guard arrived the morning of the 19th instant near to St. John's, when they learned, that the head of Lieutenant General Burgoyne's column had taken possession of the redoubts the night before; they found all the buildings in flames, all the craft and large boats the rebels could not drag up the rapids of Chamble, with some provisions were also burned. Near an hundred of cannon are left behind, hid in the woods, several other marks appear of great precipitation and flight; on this occasion I think they had no small cause. All his Majesty's national and foreign troops shewed a great zeal and eagerness to overtake the rebels, and I doubt not but they would have given every proof of bravery and valour, had the enemy delayed their retreat a little longer.——The corps of artillery shewed great diligence likewise on the occasion; there were brigades which marched with both columns——Brigadier Fraser's corps crossed from the north, and fell into the rear of the two columns on the south side; they were also joined by numbers of Canadians, and what on the right by many Indians.

Capt. Le Maitre will have the honor to present to your Lordship these dispatches: he is an intelligent Officer, and well qualified to give any further information of the transactions in this province: I shall take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordship as an Officer of merit.

I am, &c. GUY CARLTON. (6)

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
At William Greenleaf's Office in Cornhill, Boston,
On FRIDAY the 11th instant,
At TEN o'clock in the morning;

A variety of prize GOODS, among which are——A quantity of House-Furniture, some china and delph ware, a few hhds. of choice Bordeaux claret, a box of English rose hair powder, a quantity of tea-hooks, some bag holland, a few bibs, soap, silk gloves and mitts, black and other ribbons, fine Scotch and coloured threads, a variety of buttons and twist, quilting and other bindings, fine cap wire, post-paper, milled cap, lacer, fine and packquet lawns, small trimmings, crewels, black lead pencils, combs, metal buttons, snuff-boxes, sowing and darning needles, table knives and forks, razors, razor, pen-knives and cuttoes, buckles, sleeve-buttons, thimbles, &c. a variety of books, and many other articles. The sale begins precisely at TEN o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,
By BENJAMIN CHURCH,
At his usual Place of Sale,
On TUESDAY next, the 13th Instant.
To begin at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

A Variety of House Furniture, viz. Cases of Drawers—Tables—Chairs—Feather Beds and Bedding—several Suits of Curtains—Kitchen Furniture—some English Goods—Glass Ware, &c. &c. Likewise a valuable Collection of Books, on various Subjects, &c. &c. &c. At Ten o'Clock, A. M.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION in PROVIDENCE,
Will be SOLD at the Wharf of Messieurs *Clark* and *Nightingale*, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of October.

THE Ship BLAZE-CASTLE, Frigate built, a prime Sailer, about 7 Years old, burthen 360 Tons, mounted with 18 Guns, English built, together with her Cargo, consisting of *Oil, Rum, Sugar, Cotton, and about one Hundred Pipes of old Sterling Madeira WINE.*

On FRIDAY the 18th of October,
at Eleven in the Morning,
Will be Sold by *PUBLICK VENDUE* at Swansey,

THE Brigantine HENRIETTA and WILLIAM, and their Cargoes, consisting of about 430 Hhds of Rum, and 40 Hogsheads of Sugar, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

N. B. The two Brigs will be put up at 12 o'Clock; one of them is 130 Tons, and the other 80 Tons; both of them are fast sailing Vessels, and well found.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 21st of *October* Instant,
By SAMUEL OAKS of *Chebacco*,

The Hull of a Brigantine about 100 Tons, and the Frame of a Sloop about 75 Tons, together with a Quantity of Timber and Plank.——At the same Time and Place will be sold a Quarter of a Schooner about 35 Tons, and three Quarters of a Goodson. The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

LINCOLN, ss.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Esq; Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. within and for the county of Lincoln, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors, to the estate of THOMAS SMART, late residing at Penobscot in said county, Yeoman, deceased, reprisented insolvent, and six months from the eighth day of August instant, being allowed for that service; hereby give Notice that we shall attend that business at the Dwelling House of Mr. EBENEZER HAYNES, in said Penobscot, on the last Wednesday of August instant, and on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the five following months, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on each of said days.

Penobscot, Aug. 24. 1776.

EBENEZER HAYNES, | Commissioners.
SAMUEL KIDDER.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of Capt. *Samuel Nickerson*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts and receive their Dues.——And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,
A Quantity of old MALT;
Inquire of J. Gill.

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of War, Army, of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.

NEWARK, September 28.

Tuesday evening last arrived at Elizabeth Town from Quebec, in 4 transports, about 420 of our people that had been taken prisoners at different times in Canada.—The names of most of the officers are as follow, viz.

General Thompson, Col. Irvine, Lieut. Corry, Lieut. Bird, Dr. M'Kinney, rev'd. Mr. M'Calla, Lieut. M'Dougall.

These following were taken the 31st of December last, and all (except Major Lamb) went from Boston with Col. Arnold through the Wilderness.. *See Kennebec river.*

From New-Hampshire.

Capt. Henry Dearborn, Lieut. Ammi Andrews, Lieut. Nath. Hutchins, Lieut. Joseph Thomas.

From Massachusetts.

Major Timothy Bigelow, Capt. William Goodrich, Capt. Jonas Hubbard, died of his wound; Lieut. John Compton, Lieut. Samuel Brown, Lieut. James Tisdale, Lieut. John Clark.

From Connecticut.

Major Return, Jonathan Meiggs, Capt. Samuel Lockwood, Capt. Eleazer Olgood, volunteer: Capt. Oliver Hanchett, Lieut. Abijah Savage, Quarter-Master Benjamin Chatten.

From Rhode Island.

Lieut. Col. Christopher Green, Capt. John Topman, Capt. Simeon Thayre, Capt. Samuel Ward, Lieut. William Humphry, Lieut. James Webb, Lieut. Edward Slocum, Lieut. Sylvanus Shaw.

From New-York.

Major John Lamb.

From Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Francis Nichols, Adjut. Archibald Steel.

From Virginia.

Capt. Daniel Morgan, Lieut. William Heath, Lieut. Peter O'Brien Bruen, John M'Guire, volunteer; Charles Porterfield, volunteer.

From the Kingdom of Denmark

Adjutant Curtilian Phebergery. X

Wednesday last Brigadier General Sullivan, who was lately taken by the king's troops on Long-Island was exchanged for General Prescot, who commanded at Chamble. General M'Donald would not be accepted for Lord Sterling. (1)

Sunday last a number of regulars embarked in boats from New York island, near Greenwich, and it was supposed intended to attack Powles Hook, but in the afternoon they disembarked, and gave over the attempt for that time. Monday the Rose-buck with three other ships came too opposite our battery at that post, and after discharging about 100 cannon, landed near 500 men, our people having evacuated the place some hours before, and carried off their artillery, &c. They are now advantageously posted on the heights at the mill, about one mile from the enemy, and are busy throwing up entrenchments, having been reinforced with about 4000 brave men. (3)

NEW-LONDON, October 4.

Last Wednesday the prize ship from Jamaica, bound to London, was sent into this port by the armed brig Defence, belonging to the state of Connecticut, commanded by Capt. Seth Harding: she sailed from Montego Bay in company with 200 sail under the convoy of two men of war, who had parted with them and returned into port. Her cargoe consists of 306 hogsheads of Sugar, 158 ditto of Rum, 16 bails of Cotton, a quantity of Coffee and Mahogany, and has two Turtle on board. She is about 300 tons, called the John, M'Donald, master, was taken 12 days ago.

An embargo being laid on the shipping in Jamaica, on account of the insurrection among the negroes, for want of provisions, detained the above fleet; who, when they sailed, were at short allowance of provisions.

Yesterday noon, Capt. Harding, in the Defence privateer, arrived from a cruize; the same morning off Narraganset Beach, he fell in with two British frigates, who fired 60 or 70 shot at him, and he with spirit returned them a like number. About 2 o'Clock yesterday the two frigates came to an anchor off Goshen-Reef, about 5 miles westward of this harbour.

Capt. Harding, two days after taking the prize before mentioned, fell in with and took a Guinea man, homeward bound from the West-Indies, William Jackson, master. (4)

HARTFORD, October 7.

By the Ticonderoga post, who left that place on Tuesday last, and came to town the Friday following, we are informed, that Lieut. Whitcomb who killed Brig. Gen. Gordon near St. (10) *see pa. 1013, with the references.*

Johns, (as lately mentioned) had arrived at Head-Quarters, and brought with him two prisoners, one of whom was an Ensign, who informed that the enemy had got a 20 gun ship on the Stocks, nearly compleated, together with several schooners that would carry 12 guns each, with a number of gondolas and flat bottomed boats—That letters had been received by Gen. Gates from Gen. Arnold, informing that he expected the enemy would attempt to cross the Lake soon—That the health of our army in that department was greatly restored—That the main body was at Mount Independence, but were in daily expectation of being removed to Ticonderoga—That they were in general in high spirits, wishing for an opportunity to chastise the enemy for their insolence.

Gen. Arnold, with the fleet under his command, is now in the Bay St. Amont, about half way between Crown-Point and St John's; and if the enemy attempt to cross the Lake this season, it is likely he will receive the first and most furious attack of our unnatural foe; and it is hoped he will be able to give a good account of them. (12)

BOSTON, October 16.

Last Wednesday returned to Salem after a short Cruize, the Brigantine Massachusetts, of this State, commanded by Capt Souther. He informs that a few Days after he sailed he fell in with and took a Brigantine of about 250 Tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting six 3 pounders, and having on board a Captain and about 20 Privates of the 16th Regiment of Dragoons with their Horses and Accoutrements, also the Chaplain of said Regiment, and some Dry Goods, which the Captain says is his own Property. The whole Number of Prisoners 35. This Vessel sailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, just a month after they embarked, in Company with 12 others, under Convoy of the Daphne of 32 Guns, from whom they parted but a Day or two before they were taken; they all had the same Kind of Cargo, making in the whole 230 Horses. A Fleet of about 70 Sail sailed about three Days before them under a strong Convoy having on board the Remainder of the 16th Regiment of Dragoons, and the last Division of Hanoverians, consisting, 'tis said, of 5000 Men, bound to New York; they were short of Horse Provisions, some of the Horses died of the Staggers, and 'tis supposed the late Gales have destroyed many more. The People in England, we hear, began to be very uneasy.—The abovementioned Prize, is arrived safe at Townshend.

A Privateer belonging to Salem which arrived there last Thursday, fell in with the fleet of twelve Sail, and was so closely pursued by the Daphne, that the enemy fired musket balls into her; but by heaving over all her guns, water and provisions, and by sawing down her upper works they (barely) escaped.

Saturday last Capt. Waters brot in here a Sloop laden'd with Lumber bound to New York. 'Tis said she was from Annapolis, and own'd by Capt. Christopher Prince, formerly of this Town. (4)

Sunday last Capt. Greely (who sail'd from hence but the Monday Evening before) sent in here a Prize Snow, laden'd with Provisions, &c. for the ministerial Troops. She sailed in Company with a Fleet of eleven Sail, and had been 14 Weeks out. (4)

On Monday Capt. Silas Atkins sent in a Ship, one of the above Fleet, laden'd with the like Articles. Capt. Atkins took another of the fleet previous to the above; but she is not arrived yet as we have heard of. (4) (4)

Same day Capt. Forrest return'd to Salem from a cruize, in which he has taken 5 prizes, one of which is of considerable value, as the bills of lading of her cargo that is come to hand amounts to £. 36,000 sterl. Capt. Forrest put his prisoners ashore at Cape-Finister, where he was inform'd that the Spaniards had made a public Declaration of War against Portugal, and were ravaging the frontiers of that kingdom. (6)

Last Tuesday arrived here from a cruize, the armed schooner Lynch, Capt. John Ayres, who on Friday September 27, in lat. 39. 45. and long 49. saw a fleet of 49 sail, among which were 5 frigates, and two 3-deckers, one of the frigates gave him chase, which continued from noon 'till half past 11 at night, and was at one time within two miles of him, and finding she over hauled him so fast, was obliged to throw overboard his guns, stave his water-casks, &c. and by its growing dark, was the means of his escaping being taken. (4)

By a Gentleman from Providence on Tuesday, we learn, that two prizes were sent in there just as he left that place, one of which was from London with dry goods, bound to Quebec, very valuable, the other a ship from Jamaica. (4)

Extract of a letter from Harlem, (New York) Sept. 29.

"A few days ago one Dr. Hull, belonging to Wallingford in Connecticut, was drummed out of his regiment for selling soldiers certificates that they were unfit for duty; he charged 8d. for each man, and any person in the regiment might have had a certificate for that such. I think he deserves to be advertised as a scoundrel, as much as Wentworth (7) The enemy and we are looking at each other like two sharp cats in a garret; neither seems disposed to attack. We have no news only it is said that a party of our guard last night re took from the enemy a chest belonging to one of our regiments, some beds, &c. &c. (3)

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 14.

"In the Northern army things look well. Capt. Weeks arrived here yesterday, from Martinico, and hath brought with him a tons of powder, 450 stands of arms, and some coarse goods, &c. The French are well affected to us, and I imagine in the spring will commence war against Britain." (8)

The powers, for which Lord Howe was detained near two months in England, 'tis supposed, were the 12,000 Hessian troops.

Mr. Timothy Jones of Mendon, the first Sunday in August last, had a Child christen'd by the Name of JOHN SULLIVAN. (9)

Yesterday the General Assembly of this State met at Watertown, agreeable to Adjournment.

We just hear a Prize Sugar Ship is sent into Plymouth, and two into Dartmouth. (4)

Just published,

And to be sold by the PRINTER hereof,

The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men

A

SERMON

PREACHED at PRINCETOWN, on the 17th of *May* 1776. Being the General Fast appointed by the CONGRESS through the UNITED COLONIES. To which is added, an address to the NATIVES of SCOTLAND residing in AMERICA. Dedicated to the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. PRESIDENT of the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (10)

By JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D.

President of the College of New-Jersey.

On SATURDAY next will be published, And sold by J. GILL, in Queen-Street,

THOUGHTS

ON

GOVERNMENT;

APPLICABLE TO

THE PRESENT STATE

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIES.

In a LETTER from a GENTLEMAN to his FRIEND.

THE Committee appointed by the Town to purchase Fire Arms for the use of the Inhabitants, give Notice, That they are ready to attend that Business, having by them, for Sale, a number of Arms compleatly fixed, which may be seen at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Congress-Street.——Any Person having Arms to dispose of, may apply at the above Place.

JOHN MARSTON,

BOSTON, *October* 9. (*Chairman.*

THE Public are hereby informed, that since the last Advertisement a Negro Woman living near the Hospital at New-Boston broke out with the Small Pox, and was immediately removed to the same; where there are now but Four Persons with that Distemper.

By Order of the Select-Men,

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, October 10, 1776. (4)

Now selling off, Cheap.

A General Assortment of Crockery Ware

—a few Pieces beautiful Linnens, with two or three Casks Nails, and some Glass 10 by 8, &c. &c. at

WILLIAM SHERBURNE'S Store

Next the Bunch Grapes Tavern, Kilby-Street, BOSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Horse and Chaise, and a large Scale Beam and Scales. Inquire of J. Gill. (6)

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of choice *Weymouth* Cheese. Inquire of J. GILL.

TO be LETT or SOLD,

A Large BRICK HOUSE in Cornhill, Boston, at the the Corner of Williams's Court (so called) measuring 44 Feet in the Front on the Street, and 100 Feet in Depth on the Court, with eight upright Chambers, two Garrets, a Brick Kitchen and Kitchen Chamber and Cellar, good Yard Room and Water, &c. a large Pail and two Shops, and Shop Room—a large Cellar for Wine that will hold 40 Pipes. Inquire of Jonathan Williams living in said House.

TO BE SOLD

By T. & J. FLEET, at the *Bible & Heart* in Cornhill,

[Price 1/3d with the Plans and 1/2d without]

The Manual Exercise,

Commonly called

The 64th Exercise.

Together with Plans and Explanations of the Method generally practis'd at Reviews & Field Days,

(1) *see page 1005.*

(2) *see page 926. & see index, under Congress Continental, Army of the United Colonies, Naval Affairs: Army British, & Men of War; & Articles of Grievances, 1021 & 1031.*

(3) *see index, under New York.*

(4) *see page index, under Naval Affairs.*

(5) *see pa. 993.*

(6) *False.*

(7) *see page 1000.*

(8) *see page 1015.*

(9) *Gen. Sullivan, see first Column.*

(11) *See pa. 1017, & see indexes, under Small Pox.* // *See index, under*

(12) *He was entirely defeated, see pa. 1020.*

V. see index under Articles of the United Colonies, pa. 886.

X see their discipline pa. 993 & see index under Canada.

See index under Troops British.

IRELAND.

CORK, *May* 31. The following is a copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Middleton, to Sir John Conway Colthurst, Bart. To which is subjoined a copy of the petition from the protestant inhabitants of this city, presented to his Majesty by his Lordship.

SIR, *Marlborough-street, May* 20. 1776.

I HAVE this day had the honor of presenting to his majesty the petition which I received from you by last Tuesday's post, at which time I also received a letter from you, for which I return you my sincere thanks.

I must take the liberty of troubling you to make my most grateful acknowledgements to those gentlemen who have done me the honor to look upon my parliamentary conduct in so flattering and favorable a light, as to have acted upon me to present their petition to his majesty.

It gives me great pleasure to observe that the sentiments which they have there expressed perfectly concur with my own; it gives me concern to think that their apprehensions are so well grounded. Be the success and consequences of what they will, I sincerely lament that the legislature of this country is willing to deny the blessing secured to us by the glorious revolution to any of the members of this once flourishing and united empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most humble servant,
MIDDLETON.

To the king's most excellent majesty. The humble petition of the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants of the city of Cork.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants of the city of Cork, beg leave to approach your majesty with a state of our feelings on the present crisis of our foreign and domestic affairs, conscious that however dubious the success, and whatever the event, it is the privilege and duty of a loyal, manly and free people, to conduct the truth to the foot of the throne, where her voice may be distinguished from those of corruption, interest and adulation.

We think ourselves particularly called upon at this time, to declare our sentiments, lest your majesty should be influenced by an address now surreptitiously preparing here, purporting to be the act of this corporation, and affecting to convey the real sense of this antient, loyal and opulent city.

The present unnatural dispute with America, originally grounded on the most arbitrary claims of former ministers, progressively sustained by the usurpations of succeeding administrations, and most impolitically carried on by the present, cannot but fill us with the most gloomy and alarming apprehensions.

In the pursuit of an inexpedient, unnecessary, and perhaps illegal power of taxation, over a bold, numerous, experienced, free and distant people, we have seen our armies defeated, our fame tarnished, our AMERICAN trade totally destroyed, which formed the broadest basis of British wealth and prosperity; our West-India trade, dependant on AMERICA for supplies of provisions and lumber, mouldering into ruin, our National honour, lowering to the dust, by an introduction of foreign mercenaries to fight our domestic quarrels on the most unequitable and disadvantageous terms, and the glory of the British arms, forever sullied by the newly adopted mode of ——— war, which in the destruction of many unoffending maritime cities of America, displays a spirit of dark revenge and gloomy depredation, unprecedented in the annals of any enlightned age or polished nation.(4)

Whatever may be the event of this expensive and dreadful contest, it must be alike fatal to the victor and the vanquished, nothing can remain to either but poverty, ruin and desolation.

As members of your majesty's widely extended dominions, we must share in this general mass of public calamity. As members of this oppulent and commercial city, and natives of this maritime and lately rising kingdom, we find ourselves more particularly interested.

Our *Linnen Trade*, the great support of the nation, is in imminent danger through want of it's usual marts, and the extreme dearness of Flax-seed, now no longer supplied from the colonies, but at a great expence scantily imported from the Northern parts of Europe.

The *Lumber Trade* which enables us to carry on the export of provisions to our Southern provinces is almost entirely ruined.

Commerce is a mighty chain, in which the weakness of a single link destroys the union and strength of the whole. Thus have all the other parts of our commerce sensibly declined by their connection with those already enumerated. We cannot pass in silence the state of this now defenceless kingdom, deprived of almost all its stipulated force, and left an easy prey to the first invader; when we throw our eyes on the continent, and behold the prodigious power and warlike preparations of our most dangerous neighbours and usual enemies, we cannot but shudder at the humiliating comparison.

We thus Sire, have presumed to submit to your royal and benign consideration a small part of the grievances under which we labour; one of the great axioms of our law places an easy remedy in your majesty's hands to be employed for the national interest without any injury to the prerogative, or any diminution of your majesty's personal honor.

"*The king can do no wrong*" is the great rule we allude to, which preserving the sovereign dignity from insults, consults the right of freedom without the danger of anarchy, and by transferring faults from the supreme executive power to those officially employed in administration, determines a mode of responsibility, which has ever proved the surest safeguard of this often threatened constitution.(7)

Under new ministers, new measures may be adopted without inconsistency, and with the utmost attention to every just and lawful prerogative. The state may thus be, as it often has been, saved by the intelligent, the incorrupt, and the interest, from that destruction into which it is plunged, by the dastardly, the venal, and the ignorant.(8)

Salem, October 2, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publishing a NEWS-PAPER, in the town of SALEM, are requested to send in their names, with all convenient speed: No money to be paid until the delivery of the first number. The price will be 8*s.* per annum, exclusive of postage, 2*s.* to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and 2*s.* more at the expiration of each quarter. Those who do not incline to advance any money beforehand, may, if they send in their names and take them weekly, be supplied at 2*d.* per week.

The printer is now waiting only for the names of a sufficient number of subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now received by ISAIAH THOMAS, (late printer and publisher of the Massachusetts-Spy in Boston) at his Printing-Office in the Main-Street, fronting the road leading to Marblehead. Also, by Mr. Z. Williams, bookseller, in the Main-Street.

William Bant

Earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his creditors. *Those persons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and accounts will be put in suit, immediately after three months from this time are expired.* Oct. 3. 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Thomas Stephenson*, late of *Cohasset*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *John Bates* of said *Cohasset*, Administrator on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

Cohasset, Aug. 27th, 1776.

BOSTON, September 3, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed against the UNITED STATES, or those open and avowed oppoers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

ALL persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or infested by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly.

By order of the Committee.
ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

STATE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, } *Eastern District*, ss.

A Libel is filed before me, in behalf of the owner and commanders of, and marines and mariners on board the private armed Schooner Hannah and Mollya and in behalf of the owners and commanders of, and, the marines and mariners on board the private armed Schooner Dolphin; against the Brigantine Royal George, burthen about 100 tons, and commanded by *Dennis Doyle*, and brought into said Eastern District, and said to be the property of some of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, armed, infesting the sea coast, and in the service of the enemies of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. And a maritime Court for said District, and for the tryal of the justice of said Capture, will be held at the Meeting House in the East District of *Pownalborough*, on Tuesday the fifteenth Day of *October*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, of which this notice is given, that all persons concerned as owners or claimers, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Brigantine, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

TO BE SOLD BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF,

At Sudbury, *next door to* JOHN NOYES, *Esq; near* Barker's *(formerly* Bryants*) tavern.*

A *VARIETY of ENGLISH GOODS, Also,—at the same place is to be SOLD, by*

GREENLEAF and FIELD,

NEW-England and West-India Rum, Brandy, Malaga and other Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, with most kinds of West-India GOODS, as low as the times will admit of.—Also,—Barr Iron, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, &c.

N. B. *All persons indebted to the late company of AMORY and GREENLEAF, are requested immediately to pay their ballances to said Greenleaf.*

Just arrived from HOLLAND,
And to be SOLD by

Oliver Smith,

At the Golden Mortar in Cornhill;

Sal. Cathartic Amar.	*Rad. Jalapii.*
Cort. Peruvianæ.	*Ipecacuanæ.*
Gum Camphor.	*Rhabarb.*
Opii.	*Fol. Sennæ Alex,*
Arabicæ.	*Succ. Glycyrrh, &c. &c.*

A few Boxes choice Cytron, and a Quantity of ground Madder.——At the same Place may be had, A general Assortment of DRUGGS & MEDICINES.

WANTED FOR THE ARMY.

For which the Cash will be paid upon Delivery,

A Quantity of CLOATHING,

To consist of the following Articles, viz.

MEN's homespun or other cloth Coats, brown or any other colour, made large and full, lappelled with the same, or white, with or without pewter buttons, no linings, faced with the same as the Coat.

Men's cloth Jackets, without Sleeves, and faced with the same.

Men's cloth Breeches, with or without pewter buttons.

Leather Breeches, with covered buttons, or otherwise.

Blankets, striped, white, brown or mixed.

Felt Hats, made large and strong.

Shirts, of flannel, stripped or plain, or if cheap, of cotton and linen.

Stockings, made of yarn and all colours.

Men's Leather Shoes.

*** Those inclining to supply with any quantity of the above articles, are desired to make known their proposals to *Samuel A. Otis* at Boston, *Richard Godfree*, Esq at Taunton, *Joseph Nye*, Esq; at Sandwich, *Samuel Osgood*, Esq; at Andover, *William Stickney*, Esq; at Billerica, Mr. *Ephraim Wright* at Northampton, *William Drew*, Esq; at Kingston, Capt. *Benjamin Rice* at Brookfield, Mr. *Elnathan Curtis* at Stockbridge, *Thomas Cook*, and *Shubael Cottle*, Esq; at Martha's-Vineyard, Mr. *Samuel Williams* at Dartmouth, *Jonathan Brown*, Esq; of Watertown, or to either of them, being a Committee of Court for the purchase of Cloathing.

N. B. They must be delivered at *Boston* or *Watertown* by first of December, and as much sooner as possible.

If any persons have cloth, and it not convenient to have it made up, the cash will be given for the cloth, if delivered by or before the first of November.

And also for flannels, &c. if not convenient to make up the shirts. SAMUEL A. OTIS, per order.

Boston, September 26th, 1776.

Benjamin Andrews,

At his Warehouse near the Town-Dock,
Has for SALE,

NEW-England and West-India rum, by the hogshead, tar and turpentine, allum, copperas, redwood, logwood, indigo, starch, paper hangings, spices, flour, chip hats, linens, Scotch thread, tapes, men's and women's gloves, cotton hose, &c. &c. &c.

West-India Rum per Hogshead, a few Quarter Casks of Brandy, & a few pounds of Nutmegs, to be Sold cheap for Cash, enquire of NATHANIEL HALL, at the bottom of CHARDON's Lane, New-Boston.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Few pipes and quarter casks Pyall WINE, very good. Enquire of the Printer.

To be LETT,

A Convenient dwelling house, with a large shop, two good rooms on the floor, with a good kitchen, wash house, yard and garden, situate in Ann-Street, near the Draw-Bridge. Enquire of Mr. ABIJAH SAVAGE at his store on the Long Wharf.

ALL persons any ways indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of AARON POTTER of *Ipswich* deceased, are desired to settle the same with EBENEZER POTTER, Executor to said Estate.—Also attendance will be given at the House of the deceased, the third week in *October*, and the first week the two following months.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM PARKMAN, late of *Boston*, Cabbinet-maker deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to THOMAS BAYLEY, Administrator.

STRAYED or STOLEN

From a Pasture in *Boston*, the sixteenth Instant,

A Light Sorrel HORSE, having four white feet, white face, wall eyed, carries his head high, and ashamed; remarkable for lifting up one of his fore feet while eating provender.——Whoever takes up said HORSE, and returns him to FREEMAN PULSIFER of *Boston*, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid.

N. B. If any person in the army, has taken said Horse to go home to see their friends, and will return him, no questions will be asked. P. PULCIFER.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands upon the estate of Mr. *William Whitwell*, late of TON, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to *James Foster*, who is impowered to settle the same.

*** Said *Foster* carries on the business of WHALE BONE CUTTING.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PETER ROBERTS late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, to leave them at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, in order for a speedy settlement.

Boston, Aug. 22. PETER ROBERTS, } Administrators
JOSEPH FORD, }

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. SUTTON BYLES, late of Boston, Sadler, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims to WILLIAM MARSHALL, Executor to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

TO BE LETT,

A House at New-Boston, containing two Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated, with a Yard, Garden, and good Pump. Inquire of J. Gill.

(1) see Bill of Rights, pa. 1058, Vol. 2. (2) see list of Grievances, pa. 971, & under Troops British & Men of War. (3) see Treaty, pa. 951, &c. (4) see index, under Fire. (5) see resolves of Congress, pa. 606. (6) see list of Grievances, pa. 971, & Character of the Ministry; Cress, pa. 740, &c. (7) Constitution, see Mayr 1050: petition of right pa. 816: Bill of Rights pa. 1058 Vol 2. (8) see Pa. 100 with references. see Declaratory Act, pa. 524. & pa. 735, Vol. 1. see Massachusetts Act pa. 9, Vol. 2. x see indexes under Army British & Army of the United Colonies. see restraining Act, pa. 721, & Substance of the Pirate Act, pa. 931, &c. see Pitt's speech, pa. 403, Vol. 1.